

U.S. SEIZURE OF SHIPS HALTS

Goethals Announces a Postponement for 24 Hours

SHOWDOWN ON PLAN NEAR
Sanction of Wooden Craft by Directors Hoped for by Denman

Washington, D. C., July 17.—Commanding of steel merchant ships now building and of steel shipyards was postponed 24 hours yesterday by General Goethals of the government's emergency fleet corporation. Delay was caused by postponement of the corporation directors' meeting until to-day.

A showdown in the wooden-steel ship controversy between Chairman William Denman of the government shipping board and General Goethals is expected to-day. The shipping board will meet to pass on General Goethals' ship construction program, calling for two government steel shipyards and contracts for 400 additional steel merchant vessels on a cost plus fee basis.

If the board of directors turns down the plan, General Goethals says he will proceed anyhow, commandeering the country's shipyards and steel ships under construction and awarding new contracts without approval from Chairman Denman's directorate, if necessary.

Both General Goethals and Mr. Denman claim presidential sanction for their conflicting positions. But President Wilson "wants action and ships" and will try to keep aloof from the bickering.

Chairman Denman hopes to obtain his original 1,000 wooden ships program through an additional half-billion-dollar appropriation if defeated in to-day's expected clash.

BOTH HELD IN HEAVY BAIL

Lynn Newspaper Publishers Suspected of Being Anarchists Must Furnish \$6,000 Each to Gain Freedom.

Boston, July 1.—Louis Galliani and John Eramo, both of Lynn, suspected of being anarchists, were held by Judge Morton in the United States district court yesterday in \$6,000 each for trial upon the indictments alleging that they circulated through their newspapers matter in opposition to the registration of aliens under the draft act. They entered a plea of not guilty through counsel.

Assistant United States District Attorney Goldberg urged a higher bail and referred to the cases of Berkman and Emma Goldman in New York as of a somewhat similar nature. The court was informed that cash bail of \$50,000 each was required in their cases, and that the government had placed a lien upon the bail in New York to satisfy the fines imposed, the authorities suspecting the money deposited as bail to belong to Berkman and Goldman.

STOCKADE ESTABLISHED.

For the Eleven Hundred Exiles from Bisbee, Ariz.

Columbus, N. M., July 17.—The 1,168 exiles from Bisbee, Ariz., settled down yesterday to the routine of camp life under the direction of United States soldiers in the camp established on the site of the old Mexican refugee stockade, and awaited whatever action the federal authorities would take on their appeal that they be returned to Bisbee, where some of them have small businesses and where many striking miners have families.

The wives of some of the men have followed them to Columbus and are permitted to converse with them through the wire enclosure.

The men are the wards of Col. A. G. Sickle, who is guarding them with a detachment of cavalry. A canvass of the internment camp taken by W. B. Cleary, a lawyer, has shown that 312 of the deported workmen hold registry cards for the federal conscription and that no less than 142 are owners of Liberty bonds. Many of them are small property owners in Bisbee and some left wives and families there.

RESUMING WORK.

Copper Mines in Arizona and Montana to Be Operated Again.

Bisbee, Ariz., July 17.—While armed civilian guards stood watch over the roads approaching this copper district to prevent any of the more than 1,100 men exiled from here last Thursday from returning, the mine operators yesterday prepared for operating their properties on a larger scale than at any time since the strike called issued by the I. W. W. went into effect nearly three weeks ago.

Butte, Mont., July 17.—The Metal trades unions, whose members comprise the metal trades council of Butte voted Sunday to affirm the action of the council in ordering all men affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to return to work in the copper mines to-day.

SOLDIER KILLED.

Cavalryman on Strike Duty in Arizona Slain.

Globe, Ariz., July 17.—Private Cassidy of the United States cavalry, on strike duty here, was found on the railroad track near Old Dominion mine early yesterday with his throat cut and his body lacerated by a freight train. The coroner has begun an investigation.

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINAL COMBINATION

and one that had long been needed and had not seemed to be possible, is Hood's Sarsaparilla taken before eating and Pepton Pills after eating. These two great medicines supplement each other in purifying and enriching the blood, strengthening and toning the nerves, putting life into the body and color into the face. Taken in conjunction, they are the ideal remedy for the blood and nerves. All druggists. C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

BRITISH KING WOULD DISCARD GERMAN TITLE

Special Meeting of Privy Council for Proclaiming Change in Name.

London, July 17.—King George has called a special meeting of the privy council, to be held to-day, for the purpose of proclaiming a change in the title of the Royal House.

King George is of the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, whose German name suggests the reason for the pending change in title. Changes have been made recently in the titles of a number of peers who have names wholly or in part of German origin.

NEW BRUNSWICK'S LOSS.

The Passing of Former Lieutenant Governor Lemuel J. Tweedie.

St. John, N. B., July 17.—In the death of former Lieutenant Governor Lemuel J. Tweedie at his home in Chatham Sunday night the province of New Brunswick lost one of its leading figures.

Mr. Tweedie, who was born at Chatham in 1849, entered political life at an early age. In 1910 he became premier of this province and five years later he was appointed lieutenant governor. At one time he was president of the North American Fish and Game Protective association.

BALL PLAYER INJURED.

John Burns of Burlington Had to Have 15 Stitches.

Burlington, July 17.—"Johnnie" Burns of this city, the ball player, who was nearly drowned last week while canoeing near Montreal, had his left arm badly torn and mangled Sunday by steel spikes in a ball game in a town outside the city of Quebec. He was rushed to a Montreal specialist, who was forced to take 15 stitches in the wound.

Burns reached Burlington Monday. He will not be able to use his arm the rest of the summer. Doctors fear blood poisoning. If nothing sets in within three weeks the arm will be saved.

The accident happened in the third inning of the game. Burns hit safely and being signalled to take third on a bunt started with a pitcher's windup. He came into third, sliding. The throw to catch him was wide and as the third baseman jumped to catch the ball he came down with his full weight on Burns' arm, the sharp spikes lacerated the flesh.

Burns has been playing with a Montreal team since the beginning of the summer and was hitting among the leaders of the league. He played with the Vermont State league here last summer.

Sporting Notes.

Fred Toney chalked up his 16th straight win in the second game of the Cincinnati-New York double header Saturday.

Ruth not only showed the St. Louis fans that he is a star pitcher but also that he is a great hitter, by his three hits out of four times at bat in the first game of Saturday's double header.

Pitcher Love's defeat at Chicago Saturday marks the last of the undefeated pitchers for the season.

Boston and Chicago are certainly having a merry race for the top berth in the American league, having changed places four times during the past week.

The acquisition of new players for the Braves has made a great deal of difference in the playing of the team. Several of the players have advanced their batting averages, while the gain of the team was six points during the week.

Benny Kauff, the Giant star, is traveling at a rapid rate. In one of the Cincinnati games Saturday his home run, two-bagger and single yielded five runs, and he scored another besides the homer.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Yesterday's Scores.

At Boston—(First game) Boston 8, Pittsburgh 7 (11 innings); Boston 7, Pittsburgh 2.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia 1, Cincinnati 0.

At Brooklyn—St. Louis 3, Brooklyn 1.

At New York—New York 4, Chicago 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
New York	48	26	.649
Philadelphia	40	32	.556
St. Louis	44	37	.543
Cincinnati	46	42	.523
Chicago	43	41	.512
Brooklyn	36	39	.480
Boston	32	43	.427
Pittsburgh	24	53	.312

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Yesterday's Scores.

At Chicago—Washington-Chicago, two games postponed; rain.

At Detroit—Philadelphia-Detroit, two games postponed; rain.

At Cleveland—Cleveland 3, New York 2.

At St. Louis—St. Louis 2, Boston 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago	51	31	.622
Boston	50	31	.617
Cleveland	46	40	.533
New York	41	38	.519
Detroit	41	39	.513
Washington	33	45	.423
Philadelphia	29	47	.382
St. Louis	32	50	.391

HOLLWEG IS BLAMED FOR WAR

His U-Boat Policy Forced Us into the Hostilities

ASSAILED BY BERLIN NEWSPAPERS

Blame Him for the Muddle Over Foreign Affairs Generally

Copenhagen, July 17.—In their reviews of the administration of the retiring German chancellor, Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German newspapers comment prominently and often in an uncompromising manner on his treatment of relations with America. In the *Vossische Zeitung* George Bernhard openly accuses Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg and his foreign secretary, Dr. Zimmermann, of having played a double game with Washington, making war inevitable by attempts to deceive and mislead President Wilson in regard to the policy and intentions of Germany. Herr Bernhard intimates that the submarine policy, if managed skillfully, might not have led to war with the United States had not these diplomats artificially increased the danger and destroyed every chance of avoiding a break. He says they encouraged the idea of mediation by President Wilson, but did nothing to make it acceptable at home, launched the proposal to Mexico to turn against the United States while negotiating with Mr. Wilson, and arranged the dinner to Ambassador Gerard and approved the text of the speeches delivered at the dinner and then astounded the president and the ambassador with the submarine note. As to this note, Herr Bernhard says much more might be written if patriotic considerations did not forbid. After all these acts, he concludes, Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg followed the customary course and attempted to unload the entire responsibility on the former German ambassador at Washington, Count Von Bernstorff.

GRAIN MEN WANT FOOD CONTROL BILL PUSHED

In a Letter to Senators They Also Urge Wider Power for the President.

Washington, D. C., July 17.—Secretary Shortall of the national council of farmers' co-operative associations, representing 400,000 grain farmers, has sent a letter to every member of the Senate urging prompt passage of the administration food bill and asserting the willingness of the farmers to come under the provisions of the measure.

Mr. Shortall deprecates, however, the proposal to withhold from government control all necessities except food and fuels.

"Grain growers will never permit any other class to be more patriotic than they," he said. "They know it is as necessary for our president to direct the distribution of our foods as to manage the disposition of our armies; that in war if any strong arm is not ever present ready to act promptly and decisively the heartless speculator will ruthlessly reap profits that are criminal."

"They know that in these times food is first always, and that it should be the first to be controlled. But just as surely as food is first, some other essential is second. So why should you at this time formulate or enact legislation which is designed to single out the control of foods to the exclusion of all other necessities? Why stop the advantages there?"

"The grain growers are ready for food control. They wish it, but if the legislation that may be enacted is going to appeal to them as being just it must confer the power to exercise the very same control over other necessities when unusual conditions demand it."

NOT PAID IN GOLD.

American Soldiers in France to Have French Money or Checks.

Washington, D. C., July 16.—American soldiers sent to France will not be paid in gold of American currency, the war department announced last night, but will be given their choice of French money at current exchange rates or a check which can be mailed home or cashed, as desired. For execution of the plan a large credit has been established abroad, and the American government will draw upon it as needed. This, it was pointed out, will preclude any possibility of the Germans sinking or capturing money on its way to cash pay warrants.

QUEBEC ANTI-DRAFT RIOT.

Several Thousand Take Part—Windows of Newspaper Offices Smashed.

Quebec, July 17.—A crowd of several thousand persons took part in an anti-conscription meeting Sunday night in Jacques Cartier market square. Addresses were made by Senator Landry, Armand Lavergne, La Etare Roy, Louis Letourneau and others. A resolution opposing conscription was adopted. After the demonstration the crowd smashed the windows of the Quebec Chronicle and L'Evenement.



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NATURAL WINTER STORAGE OF VEGETABLES IN THE HOME

Steps Necessary to Satisfactory Work Along That Line Are Pointed Out.

In order that householders may utilize spare time during the summer to put their cellars in shape for the winter storage of the surplus vegetables which will be grown on the home gardens that have been planted this year, or that they may make plans for other methods of natural storage, the United States department of agriculture has prepared the following discussion on the storing of vegetables.

Home Storage of Vegetables.

To those persons fortunate enough to possess land for the growing of vegetables sufficient in quantity for the needs of the family, storage is an economic necessity. Likewise, it is an economic necessity to grow vegetables to store. A half-acre garden should produce far more vegetables than the average family can consume during the maturing period of the crops. Only a small portion of the garden should be planted to those vegetables which must be used as soon as they reach maturity. The remainder should be devoted to crops that are to be canned, dried or stored. It is comparatively easy to keep by storing such vegetables as potatoes, beets, carrots, parsnips, salsify, dry lima beans. Some of the crops may be stored in the cellar under the dwelling, in pits or banks, or in caves or outdoor cellars. Others can be kept in any dry place such as the pantry or attic.

The Storage Room in the Basement.

Many houses are heated by a furnace in the cellar. The pipes are as a rule carried under the joist, thus warming the cellar to some extent. For this reason it is best to partition off a small room in one corner of the cellar to serve as a storage room for potatoes, beets, carrots, parsnips, salsify and turnips. If possible, this room should have at least one window for the purpose of regulating the temperature. The floor should not be concreted, as the natural earth makes better conditions for the keeping of vegetables. Bins may be constructed for the various products, or they may be stored in boxes, baskets or barrels. This room will also serve as a storage place for fresh fruits and canned goods. The vegetables to be stored should be harvested when the ground is dry, allowed to lie on the surface long enough for the moisture to dry off before placing them in storage. The tops should be removed from beets, turnips, carrots and salsify before placing them in storage.

Outdoor Pits or Banks.

Outdoor pits or banks are very generally used for keeping potatoes, beets, carrots, turnips, parsnips, cabbage and salsify. Select a well drained location and make a shallow excavation, some six or eight inches deep, and of suitable size. This is lined with straw, leaves or similar material and the vegetables placed in a conical pile on the material. The vegetables are then covered with straw or similar material, and finally with earth to a depth of several inches. The depth of the earth covering is determined by the security of the winters in the particular locality. It is well to cover the pits with straw, corn fodder, or manure during severe weather. Such pits keep the above vegetables very well, but have the objection that it is hard to get the material out in cold weather, and where the pit is once opened it is desirable to remove the entire contents. For this reason several small pits rather than one large one should be constructed so that the entire contents may be removed at one time. Instead of storing each crop in a pit by itself, it is better to place several vegetables of similar keeping quality and requirements in the same pit, so that it will only be necessary to open one pit to get a supply of all of them. In storing several crops in the same pit it is a good plan to separate them with straw, leaves or other material. The vegetables from the small pit may be placed in the basement storage room, where they can be easily secured as needed for the table.

Cabbage may be stored in a special kind of bank or pit. The excavation is made long and narrow and about the same depth as for the other vegetables. The cabbages are pulled and placed in rows in the pit with the heads down and roots up. The whole is covered with dirt, no straw or litter need be used. These pits are made as long as desired, as it is possible to remove portions of the stored product without disturbing the remainder. Cabbage need not be covered as deeply as potatoes, as slight freezing does not injure the cabbage. The heads of cabbage are sometimes stored in banks or pits in a manner similar to potatoes, turnips, etc. This method is open to the same objection as when it is used for potatoes; it is hard to get at the material when it is needed. Another method of storing cabbage consists in setting the whole plant in trenches side by side with the roots down and as close together as they can be placed. Dirt is thrown over the roots and against the stalks to the depth of several inches. A low fence is built around the storage place and rails, scantlings or other supports laid across the top. About two feet of straw or other material is then piled on top of the storage pit.

Celery may be stored in a modified type of outside pit, or in the row where it is grown. When stored in a pit or trench the plants are taken up and set side by side in a shallow pit as close together as it is feasible to pack them, and wide boards set up along the outside of the pit. Dirt is banked against these boards, and the top covered over with corn fodder or similar material. When celery is kept in the row where it is grown the earth is banked up around the plants as the weather gets cold. When freezing weather occurs the dirt should be brought to the tops of the plants and the ridge covered with coarse manure, straw or fodder, held in place by means of stakes or boards.

Outdoor Caves or Cellars.

Outdoor caves or cellars are superior to banks or pits in many respects. They

require no more labor to store the vegetables than an indoor cellar, yet give a uniform and low temperature during the entire year. They possess practically all the advantages of the bank or pit, yet may be entered at any time during the winter for the removal of any portion of the stored product without endangering the keeping quality of the material that remains. These storage cellars are usually made partially under ground, although in the southern portion of the country they are usually entirely above ground. In sections where severe freezing occurs it is well to have the cellar partially under ground. In order to avoid steps down to the level of the floor, with the consequent extra labor in storing and removing the vegetables, a side hill location is desirable for the cellar. An excavation is made into the hill of the approximate size of the cellar. The dirt from this excavation may be used for covering the roof and for banking against the sides of the structure. A frame should be erected by setting posts in rows in the bottom of the pit near the dirt walls, sawing these off at a uniform height, placing plates on top of the posts and erecting rafters on these plates. The whole should be boarded up on the outside of the posts, with the exception of a space for a door in one end. The whole structure, except the door, is covered with dirt and sod. The thickness of the covering will be determined by the location. The colder the climate, the thicker the covering. The dirt covering may be supplemented by a layer of manure, straw, corn fodder, etc., in winter time. Outdoor cellars are usually left with dirt floors, as a certain amount of moisture is desirable. These cellars may also be made of concrete, brick, stone or other material. Such cellars are to be found in many sections of the country and provide almost ideal storage facilities for potatoes, beets, turnips, carrots, parsnips, salsify and celery.

Irish Potatoes.

Irish potatoes can be stored in pits, root cellars or above ground, frost-proof storage warehouses. Small quantities, or even carload lots of potatoes are often placed in pits in the field when other storage facilities are not available. Immature potatoes cannot be successfully stored for any considerable period even in the best of storages and should never be pitted or buried. Well matured tubers of either early or late sorts, if sound and in a dormant condition upon the advent of freezing weather in the autumn, may be kept until required for table use or for planting by pitting, storing in potato cellars, of which there are many designs, or in above-ground, frost-proof buildings. The commercial storage of Irish potatoes is discussed in farmers' bulletin 847, entitled, "Potato Storage and Storage Houses."

Sweet Potatoes.

Sweet potatoes should be thoroughly matured before harvesting, dug while the ground is dry, carefully handled and thoroughly cured by holding them at a temperature of 80 to 85 degrees F. for a week or 10 days after harvesting. After this they should be stored in a place where the temperature remains in the neighborhood of 55 degrees F. Such a location is usually near the furnace in the cellar, or near the furnace chimney on the second floor of the house. There is little merit in wrapping them in paper or burying them in sand. Sweet potatoes are stored in outdoor pits or banks, but this method is not to be recommended except where no other facilities are available. Sweet potatoes stored in pits are not as good in quality as those stored in houses. For further information on storing sweet potatoes write for farmers' bulletin No. 548.

Onions.

Onions should be well matured before harvesting and should be allowed to become thoroughly dry before being stored.

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PASTURE FOR HOGS.

Grain Can Be Saved—Permanent Pasture Best in Summer and Cheaply Maintained.

Pork can be produced at a profit, even with the present high prices of grain, by using forage crops to a large extent. Permanent pastures also play an important part in a forage-crop succession.

Beans, Peas and Other Dried Products.

Such vegetables as may be kept in the dry state should be grown to as great an extent as possible. Various kinds of beans, including lima beans, should be allowed to dry on the vines. Lima beans should be gathered as they mature and placed in a warm dry place until dry enough to shell. Navy beans and kidney beans are usually harvested when a maximum number of pods are mature and before the ripest pods open and the vines cured like hay, after which they are threshed or shelled. Peas are handled in the same way as navy beans. After the beans and peas are threshed or shelled they should be placed in bags and hung in some dry place, such as a closet or attic.

Dried corn, dried apples, peaches, apricots, raspberries, etc., may be stored in the same manner. All dried products should be protected against insects, rodents and dirt.

A Solid Chunk of Granite.

Happy thought and a mighty good suggestion that of placing a tablet in Poultny to mark the place where Horace Greeley began his brilliant career as a newspaper man. It was a pretty humble beginning as devil in a little country print shop with its handful of type and old hand press. It was Walter H. Crockett, it is said, who sprung the idea to some newspaper friends at the recent press meeting under the shadow of Mount Mansfield. While the memory of our Horace is about as enduring with the Vermonters as the fine old mountain itself, a marker to his memory down in Poultny would be the proper thing. Not a towering, costly shaft, but a solid chunk of enduring granite with no fligree for relic hunters to hack at, but deep lettered and readable, would seem to be about the thing.

Mr. Crockett, with his wide general acquaintance and interest in the matter, is just the man to start something that would lead right up to a marker for Horace Greeley.—St. Albans Messenger.

PASTURE FOR HOGS.

Grain Can Be Saved—Permanent Pasture Best in Summer and Cheaply Maintained.

Pork can be produced at a profit, even with the present high prices of grain, by using forage crops to a large extent. Permanent pastures also play an important part in a forage-crop succession.

Temporary pastures such as the cereals are best utilized in the early spring, and forage crops such as corn, soy beans, cow-peas, and velvet beans, furnish fall grazing, but late in the spring and in the summer there is a season during which few temporary crops are available, with the exception of rape. At this time permanent pastures such as alfalfa, the clovers, blue grass, Bermuda, and a number of others, have their greatest use. They do not furnish grazing as early in the spring as do the cereals previously mentioned, but they grow better during late spring and summer and afford an abundance of forage at a season when few other pasture crops are ready to graze.

Permanent pastures require a minimum of attention and care. They make the cheapest pastures to maintain, as it is not necessary to plow and replant each year. They furnish almost a balanced ration, and only a little supplement need be fed to obtain a normal growth of the pigs.

One of the chief advantages of a permanent pasture is its long growing season. Growth continues from spring until fall, and the forage is palatable and nutritious at almost any time. Either a few hogs may be grazed during the whole season, or, after the pasture has made considerable growth, a large number may be pastured for a short time with practically equal results in the amount of pork produced per acre; showing that a permanent pasture is adapted to a variety of conditions in the forage-crop plan.

A permanent pasture then takes the place of a reserve forage crop, being called upon to furnish grazing at any time of the year when other pastures fail or are exhausted. The first thing to be done when one contemplates engaging in stock raising is to establish a permanent pasture. It fits into the forage-crop succession at any point where most needed, and is the cheapest pasture to maintain.

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